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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE, XVIII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES in Centralblatt f. Bakt. Parasitenk. u. Infektionskr., Zweite Abteilung, XIII Band, 1904, are: Chester, Frederick D., A review of the Bacillus subtilis group of bacteriaffi Düggeli, Max, Die Bakterienflora gesunder Samen und daraus gezogener Keimpflänzschen. (Forts. u. Schluss); Harrison, F. C., A bacterial disease of cauliflower (Brassica cleracea) and allied plants; Laubert, R., Beitrag zur Kenntnis des Gloeosporium der roten Johannisbeere; Lepeschkin, W. W., Zur Kenntnis der Erblichkeit bei den einzelligen Organismen, Die Verzweigung und Mycelbildung bei einer Bakterie (Bacillus) Berestnewi n. sp. [Schluss.]; Metcalf, Haven, Bacterium teutlium sp. nov.; Saito, K., Eine neue Art der "Chinesischen Hefe;" Semadini, Franc. Ottavio, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Umbelliferen bewohnenden Puccinien; Smith, Erwin F., Ursache der Cobbschen Krankheit des Zuckerrohrs; Uyeda, Y., On the Tobacco Wilt Disease caused by a Bacteria (Preliminary Notice).

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN HEDWIGIA, BAND XLV, HEFT I, 14 Okt. 1905, are: Dritter Beitrag zur Pilzflora des Gouvernements Moskau, von P. Hennings [a long list with about eight new species described]; and Ueber Tracya hydrocharidis Lagerh. von E. Reukauf-Weimar [with figures of a section of a spore ball bearing conidia, conidia fusing, mycelium fusing, etc.].

THE LYCOPERDACEAE OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS, illustrated with 15 plates and 49 figures, by C. G. Lloyd, has been issued from Cincinnati at the Lloyd Library, bearing date of April 1905. Australia is regarded by Mr. Lloyd as the richest country in the world in Lycoperdaceae; he says more strange and endemic genera are found there than in any other continent. This forty-two-page pamphlet gives descriptive notes and illustrations of the known species of that region. It is introduced by a brief characterization of the group Gastromycetes and its four families, Phalloideae, Nidulariaceae, Hymenogastraceae, Lycoperdaceae.

ERWIN F. SMITH IS THE AUTHOR OF BACTERIA IN RELATION TO PLANT DISEASES, Volume One (Methods of work and general literature of Bacteriology exclusive of Plant Diseases) which is Publication No. 27 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, September 1905. It is a splendid volume of 285 pages, admirably illustrated, and even the taxonomic mycologist will inspect it with interest and profit The chapter on Nomenclature and Classifications will challenge closest scrutiny. Dr. Smith proposes one new genus, having for its type Bacillus anthracis Cohn. He says this volume is not intended to take the place of ordinary text-books of bacteriology, but rather to supplement the same, giving information where they are silent or misleading. That a modest claim is made is indicated by the quotation in the preface: "Man would never give anything to the public if he waited till he had reached the goal of his undertaking, which is ever appearing close at hand and yet slipping farther and farther as he draws nearer."

CHARLES E. FAIRMAN PUBLISHES THE PYRENOMYCETEAE OF ORLEANS COUNTY, N. Y., in the Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science, vol. 4, pp. 165-191, figs. 1-6, Sept. 2, 1905. It is a fourth paper in the series of this author on the cellular cryptogams of that region. The Nos. are carried from 200 to 354, notes are given and the following new species are described: Lophiostoma imperfecta, Valsaria acericola, Anthostoma acerinum, Melanomma juniperi, and Caryospora cariosa.

OF THE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BULLETIN de Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou, 1904, N. S. tome XVIII, we find the following of interest to the mycologists: Nachtraegliche Bemerkungen zur Verbreitung der Fungi hypogaei in Russland von Fedor Bucholdtz. About one and a half dozen species are reported, accompanied with notes and comments.

A NEW EDITION OR RATHER A RECENT REPRINT (1905) of the Mushroom Book by Nina L. Marshall, publishers Doubleday, Page & Co., contains, in addition to former half-tones also the following new illustrations, namely, Amanitopsis strangulata, Mycena galericulata, Lepiota granosa, Collybia maculata, Collybia platyphylla, Clitocybe illudens, Agaricus campestris, Cortinarius caninus, Cortinarius armillatus, Hydnum coralloides, Clavaria ligula, Strobilomyces strobilaceus, Boletus felleus obesus, Boletus scaber niveus, Elfvingia fomentaria, Calostoma (four species, colored), Leotia lubrica, Tremellodon gelatinosum, Peziza aurantia (colored), Peziza odorata (colored), and Panus strigosus.

ERNEST S. SALMON, ON THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE EPIDEMIC OF THE AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY-MILDEW in Europe, Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 29:102-110, Dec. 1904, shows with the aid of a map that at about a dozen and a half localities in Ireland and in Russia this Fungus occurs. Prof. Rostrup reports it also in Denmark. This disease was introduced into Europe from America about the year 1900.

SOME DISEASES OF THE POTATO, BY GEORGE MASSEE, in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. XXIX, Parts 1-3. Dec. 1904, pp. 139-145, is a popular illustrated article dealing with Phytophthora infestans DeBary, Winter-rot (*Nectria solani* Pers.), Black Scab (*Oedomyces leproides* Trabut), Bacterial Disease (*Bacillus solanacearum* Smith), Potato Scab (*Sorosporium scabies* Fisch.).

THE FUNGOID PESTS OF THE VINERY AND STOVE, M. C. COOKE, in Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 28:313-337, May 1904, popular, is accompanied by three colored plates illustrating thirty-three species.

IN PESTS OF ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN, JOUR. ROY. HORT. SOC. 28:1-43, Oct. 1903, by M. C. Cooke, the three colored plates show spores, etc., of forty-three species.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR PUBLISHES IN THE BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB for Jan. 1906 (33:27-341) New Species of Uredineae, IV, from various localities as Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States. One species is a Uromyces, one Hyalospora, one Ceratelium, one Coleosporium, one Uredo and four Aecidiums. The genus *Ceratelium* is new, and one species is described on Canavalia from Porto Rico. "An especially interesting rust on account of the combination of a melampsoraceous fungus with a leguminous host. . . . . Except in the length of the telial column, there is considerable resemblance to Cronartium." In the descriptions Dr. Arthur has made use of the terms (lately proposed by him) *pycnium, aecium, uredineum* and *telium,* instead of spermogonium, aecidium, uredo and teleutospores.

P. HENNINGS ENUMERATES A LONG LIST OF FUNGI, including many new species, from eastern Africa, under the title Fungi Africae orientalis, the first part of which appeared May 22, 1900, and the second part 18 Nov. 1902, in Engler's Botanischer Jahrbücher, vols. 28 and 33. The new genera *Engleromyces* and *Busseella* are there described.

THE ORIGINAL ARTICLES IN 4E FASCICULE (TOME XXI) OF THE BULLETIN MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, issued 31 Dec. 1905, are: R. Maire, Flore mycologique des iles Baleares (avec fig.); G. Bainier, Acrostalagmus roseus Bain. et Nemotogonum album Bain. (Pl. XII et XIII); F. Guéguen, Gliomastix (Torula) chartarum n. gen. et n. sp. (Pl. XIV et XV); F. Guéguen, Quelques mots sur les Aspergillus pathogènes.

AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF THE LIFE HISTORY OF HYPOCREA ALUTACEA is published by Geo. F. Atkinson in the Dec (1905) No. of the Botanical Gazette (40:401-416), illustrated by three full page half tones. He unites Bresadola's H. lloydii with this species and the new name necessary in the light of present knowledge is formed as follows: Podostroma alutaceum (Pers.) Atkinson. Professor Atkinson satisfied himself that the American plants are identical with European ones not only by an examination of exsiccata Rab, F. Eur. 132 and 246, but also by an inspection in Paris in 1905 of the specimens of Hypocrea alutacea in the herbarium of the Museum of Paris among which were some specimens from Tulasne's herbarium.

AN INDEX TO VOLUMES 1-10, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, occupied the entire space; pp. 289-387, of the November Number 1904.

THE MAY NO., 1905, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, had the following table of contents: Morgan, A New Chaetosphaeria; Lawrence, Notes on the Erysiphaceae of Washington; Ellis and Bartholomew, Two New Haplosporellas; Beardslee, The Rosy-spored Agarics; Ricker, Notes on Fungi, II, New Species; Bates, Rust Notes for 1904; Thom, Suggestions from the Study of Dairy Fungi; Kellerman, Index to North American Mycology; Notes from Mycological Literature, XV; Editor's Notes.

AN INTERESTING NEW GENUS IS PROPOSED BY M. F. GUÉGUEN in the Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, tome XXI, 4e Fascicule, under the title *Gliomastix* (Torula) chartarum n. gen. n. sp.; contribution à l'étude de la formation endogène des conidies. As to name and place in systematic classification he says: Je donne à ce genre nouveau le nom de *Gliomastix* Gr. *gloios* visqueux; *mastix* fouet, qui rappelle l'etat mucilagineaux de ses conidies. Ce genre est aux *Torula* ce que sont les *Gliocladium* aux *Penicillium,* et les *Gliocephalis* aux *Sterigmatocystis.*

IN THE SEPTEMBER (1905) NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY the articles were as follows: Morgan, North American Species of Marasmius; Beardslee, The Amanitas of Sweden; Kellerman, Index to North American Mycology; Editor's Notes.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TABLE OF CONTENTS IN THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for November 1905: Morgan, North American Species of Marasmius; Atkinson, The Genera Balansia and Dothichloë in the United States, with a Consideration of their Economic Importance; Sumstine, Another Fly Agaric; Holway, Notes on Uredineae; Sturgis, Remarkable Occurrence of Morchella Esculenta (L.) Pers.; Bessey, Rostovtsev, S. J., Contributions to the Knowledge of the False Mildews (Peronosporaceae); Kellerman, Notes from Mycological Literature XVII; Index to Volume 11.

UREDINEAE JAPONICAE V, VON P. DIETEL, Eng. Bot. Jahrb, 34:583-592, 20 Jan. 1905, lists about four dozen Rusts, a large number of them being new species with Latin diagnoses.

P. HENNINGS GIVES A FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF JAPAN FUNGI — Fungi Japonici, V — in Engler's Botanischer Jahrbücher, 34; 592-606, 20 Jan. 1905, enumerating a large number of species, of which about eight are new.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, VOL. III, NO. 1, Feb. 1905, has the following table of contents: Salmon, Ernest S., Cultural Experiments with an Oidium on Euonymus japonicus Linn. f.; Rick, Fungi Austro-americano Fasc. II.; Arthur, J. C. Baeodromus Holwayi Arth., a New Uredineous Fungus from Mexico; Holway, E. W. D., North American Uredineae; Copeland, Edwin Bingham, Fungi esculentes Philippinenses; Trotter, A., Ascochyta Salicorniae P. Magnus var. Salicorniae patulae Trotter; Kusano, S., Einege neue Taphrina-Arten aus Japan; Kuyper, H. P., Die Perithecien-Entwicklung von Monascus purpureus Went und Monascus Barkeri Dangeard, sowie die systematische Stellung dieser Pilze; Salmon, Ernest S., Preliminary Note on an Endophytic Species of the Erysiphaceae; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

ERNEST S. SALMON gives an account of his cultural experiments with an Oidium on Euonymus japonicus Linn. f. in the Annales Mycologici, Februar 1905, 3:1-15, plate I. The species was indeterminable specifically since no production of perithecia was observed. In the course of the discussion a new term is proposed, namely, *xenoparasitism,* which the author defines as follows: those cases where a form of a fungus which is specialized to certain host species and confined to them under normal circumstances, proves able to infect injured parts of a strange host.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, JANUARY, 1906, presented this table of contents: Morgan, North American Species of Marasmius; Kellerman, Uredineous Culture Experiments with Puccinia Sorghi, 1905; Arthur, Cultures of Uredineae in 1905; Durand, Peziza fusicarpa Ger. and Peziza semitosta B. & C.; Kellerman, Notes from Mycological Literature XVIII; Editor's Notes.

J. C. ARTHUR, BAEODROMUS HOLWAYI ARTH., a New Uredineous Fungus from Mexico, Annales Mycologici, Feb. 1905, [3:18-20], gives an account of an interesting Rust collected by Professor Holway in central Mexico, alt. 3000-3400 metres, at a glance resembling a Leptopuccinia but the promycelium and large sporidia have bright orange contents. A new genus, *Baeodromus* is proposed for this Rust, the name derived from Greek *baios,* short, and *dromus,* course. As to to affinities the author says: "The relationship of these fungi is not clear. The gross appearance is that of the *Pucciniaceae,* and one might at first think that they belonged near the genus *Kuehneola,* yet the germination closely resembles that of the *Coleosporiaceae.* But from the compact structure of the sorus and the external promycelium, I am at present inclined to place the genus near *Pucciniastrum,* among the *Melampsoraceae.*"

IN PESTS OF THE ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY, BY C. M. COOKE, Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 29:1-25, Pl. XVI-XVIII, Dec. 1904, many species are popularly described and forty-six are illustrated on three colored plates.

EDIBLE FUNGI IS THE TITLE OF A POPULAR ARTICLE with a few text illustrations by M. C. Cooke on pp. 495-510 of the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. XXVIII, May 1904.

F. S. EARLE'S MYCOLOGICAL STUDIES, II, in the Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, 3:(289)-(312), 14 April 1905, issued first as a Separate 30 June 1904, consists of New Species of West-American Fungi and New Tropical Fungi mostly from Porto Rico. The first contains 33 species and the second 18 species. In the latter the genus Meliola received most species, ten new forms described.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, vol. III, No. 5, October 1905, contains the following: Jaap, Otto, Beiträge zur Pilzflora von Mecklenburg; Höhnel, Franz v., Mycologische Fragmente; Rehm, Ascomycetes exs. Fasc. 35; Sydow, Mycotheca germanica Fasc. VIII-IX (No. 351-450); Vuillemin, P., Recherches sur les Champignons parasites des feuilles de Tilleul; Lind, J., Ueber einige neue und bekannte Pilze; Farneti, Rodolfo, Erpete furfuracea delle pere; Bucholtz, Fedor, Verzeichnis der bisher in den Ostseeprovinzen Russlands bekannt gewordenen Puccinia-Arten; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

E. W. D. HOLWAY, NORTH AMERICAN UREDINEAE, gives in Annales Mycologici for Feb. 1905 [3:20-4] descriptions of the following species: Puccinia exasperans (Mexico), P. gouaniae (Cuba), P. aequinoctialis (Cuba), P. distorta (Mexico), P. fumosa (Mexico), also critical notes on several other interesting species — saying that Sydow is in error in giving a new name to Puccinia kansensis (*P. buchloes* 1903); P. buchloes Schofield was published in 1902, a different species; Puccinia scandica Johans, hitherto known only from the alpine regions of Sweden, has been collected in Utah (A. O. Garrett) and in Washington (W. N. Suksdorf).

AMERICAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW ORLEANS MEETING, JANUARY 1, 1906.

The American Mycological Society held its third annual meeting in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at New Orleans, January 1, 1906.

In the absence of the President, Prof. Charles H. Peck, the Vice-President, Prof. F. S. Earle, presided.

The new constitution recommended by the committees of the Botanical Society of America, the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology, and the American Mycological Society, as a basis for the union of the three societies, was adopted and the present